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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2435.

ANOTHER MOVE BY AUSTIN

Tried to Enter the Auditor's Office.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Auditor H. C. Austin made another ineffectual attempt to gain possession of his office and books yesterday. Armed with the writ of mandamus, which had previously been served by Bailiff Ellis, Austin, with his attorney, C. W. Ashford, called upon Acting Auditor Meyers yesterday afternoon to deliver up the office, but the attorney was refused his request, and the Auditor's way to the office was barred by four stalwart policemen. Judge Gear will be asked to again cite the Deputy Auditor, High Sheriff and four policemen for contempt of court, and under his previous ruling they are now liable to punishment for disobeying the mandates of the court. If, however, the second judge does attempt to act, the supreme court will be asked to prohibit him from further proceeding with the case pending a decision upon the appeal which has already been taken.

Austin did not attempt to secure service of the writ through the High Sheriff, but secured service through Ellis, who, under the Humphreys bailiff act, is given the same powers as a sheriff.

Ashford secured copies of the writ of mandamus from Judge Gear shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and these were certified to by Clerk J. A. Thompson. One of the copies had been made part of the court files, having been introduced in evidence by the Attorney General at the hearing of the contempt cases, but it was withdrawn by Gear and signed for service. Bailiff Ellis served the writ of mandamus upon Deputy Auditor Meyers before 3 o'clock by showing the original order and giving him a copy. Meyers accepted service upon the advice of Deputy Attorney General Cathart, and Ellis then presented a similar copy to High Sheriff Brown. Attorney General Dole is not in the city and the copy was unserved, with the return that he could not be found.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before any attempt to actually carry out the writ of mandamus was made. Austin entered the building with Attorney Ashford and was allowed to go up stairs, one of the officers following. The two men approached the door of the Auditor's office together, but the four policemen lined up in front of the entrance and in the way of Austin, permitting only the attorney to go inside. Brown, Elvin and McDuffie, with the native policemen, were all lined up at the door barring the way. Austin, however, made no attempt to force his way in. Ashford asked Deputy Auditor Meyers if he had been served with the writ, and received an affirmative reply. He then wanted to know if Meyers intended to obey the mandate, to which the latter replied that he would make due and proper return to the service as soon as possible. The attorney then retired, first, however, making a demand upon the policemen for admission for Austin. Upon this being refused he secured the names of all

FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

"As the business of the year is now drawing toward a conclusion, we are reminded, according to the laudable usage of the Province, to join together in a grateful acknowledgment of the manifold mercies of the Divine Providence conferred upon us in the passing year; Wherefore, I have thought to appoint, and I do, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, appoint Thursday, the Third Day of December next, to be a day of public Thanksgiving, that we may thereupon with one heart and voice return our most humble Thanks to Almighty God for the gracious Dispensations of His Providence since the last religious Anniversary of this kind, and especially for—that He has been pleased to preserve and maintain our most gracious Sovereign, King George, in Health and Wealth, in Peace and Honor, and to extend the Blessings of his Government to the remotest part of his Dominions; that He hath been pleased to bless and preserve our gracious Queen Charlotte, with Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal family, and, by the frequent increase of the Royal Issue, to assure us the Continuation of the Blessings which we derive from that illustrious House; that He hath been pleased to prosper the whole British Empire by the Preservation of Peace, the Increase of Trade, and the opening of new Sources of National Wealth; and now particularly that He hath been pleased to favor the people of this Province with healthy and kindly seasons, and to bless the Labour of their Hands with a Sufficiency of the Produce of the Earth and of the Sea.

"And I do exhort all Ministers of the Gospel, with their several Congregations, within this Province, that they assemble on the said Day in a solemn manner to return their most humble thanks to Almighty God for these and all other of His Mercies vouchsafed unto us, and to beseech Him, notwithstanding our Unworthiness, to continue His gracious Providence over us. And I command and enjoin all Magistrates and Civil Officers to see that the said Day be observed as a Day set apart for religious worship, and that no servile Labour be performed thereon.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Boston the Fourth Day of November, 1767, in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"By His Excellency's Command, FRA. BERNARD, A. Oliver, Sec'y.

P. MELINA.

ARTHUR RICE.

S. MELINA.

C. H. RICE.



THE KAUAI POLO TEAM.

(Advertiser Photo.)

KAUAI POLO TEAM IS CONSOLATION WINNER

HARD riding Kauaians scored a triumph over the game and improved Hilo Polo team yesterday afternoon at Kapiolani Park, by the score of 18 to 1½. This score was piled up by straight driving, the most fearless riding and consistent taking advantage of opportunities, there being represented in it seventeen goals and an extra count for safety drives and one foul. The play was not high class polo perhaps, but taking into account the lack of experience at the game of the men and animals, it was altogether a highly creditable exhibition.

The victory of Kauai makes the game which is to cap the tournament one of the utmost interest to all who enjoy the spectacle of eight men with their fast mounts contending over a little white ball, on a field which offers opportunity for long drives and some speedy going. If Maui could beat Kauai almost two to one, and Kauai could beat Hilo by even a higher average score than did Oahu, the forecasters believe the men from the Valley Isle have a more than fair chance to best the local defenders of the championship title. But much in a polo game depends upon the defense of the weaker team, and just as Kauai did not make as fine a showing against four officers, with the intention of having them cited for contempt of court.

No citation had been issued by Judge Gear yesterday afternoon, though this will probably be done on Saturday morning, unless in the meantime the second judge changes his mind as regards the force of an appeal to the supreme court. If the citation is issued, Chief Justice Frear will no doubt be asked for a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Gear from further proceeding with the attempt to enforce the mandamus writ pending the decision on appeal. Cathart claims that the appeal does stay further action, despite the ruling of the second judge, and it will be upon this question that the matter will first be presented to the supreme court.

the game with the Rainy City folk as against the Canary, it is safely argued also that Oahu will play a better and faster game against the winners of Tuesday's second contest.

Again Prouty was the bright particular star of the Hilo men, but he had better support, in that each man of his team seemed to be improved by the bucking against the faster Oahu players. Guard was more in evidence and Kennedy more frequently carried the ball down field, while Dr. Irwin rode better and more frequently stopped the rushes of the red men than when against the local force. But the percentage of misses was too high to give a fair chance of winning. Irwin frequently when at fair speed only failed of the stroke, and these misses almost always were costly.

Kauai was riding as fast and many thought as recklessly yesterday as on Tuesday, and, too, was just as dependent upon driving as then, for there was very little riding off. Peter Melina on more than one occasion did handle his man, but more frequently the attention of the players was given exclusively to the ball and then a miss meant turning the sphere over to the man who was following on. C. H. Rice divided the honors with his brother Arthur on sure hitting and riding off play. The brothers played with decision and their stroking was fairly true. To the Melina brothers belongs much of the spectacular portion of the game, for they rode fast and well, and they frequently made long and difficult strokes which won for them the plaudits of the crowd.

So much for the individual plays. The crowd which watched them was a record turnout for a polo game. The sides of the field were lined with carriages and the benches provided for those who came from the Rapid Transit and trams were comfortably filled. There were, too, many riding parties and the spectacle of all varieties of carriages, drags and coaches, filled and covered with brightly dressed ladies made the scene one which has seldom been equalled here. The crowd was augmented when the football devotees arrived and the length of the game, while it caused many to take their departure before the end of the contest, did not deter several hundred people from staying through the entire match.

The gameness of the Hawaii team, in playing their hardest polo when they surely had little chance of success, won

for them many friends, and several horses which are not to be placed in the game of Saturday, were played at their disposal by members of the Maui and local teams. Their own animals seemed to be in fine fettle too, and more than once managed to run down the game of the Kauai horses. Even the famous Gypsy failing to carry Rice away from Irwin and Prouty on some long dashes.

Kauai got into the game at the very start, C. Rice getting the sphere out of the scrimmage and within the first minute of play scoring the initial goal. When the ball was sent out of the scrimmage the second time Prouty got it and drove well, but missing, the Melinas drove down field and Solomon counted the second point. The third was harder, as Prouty stopped a goal when Melina had it all but won and Kennedy made a very clever back hand stop on the second try. A. Rice got the ball out and driving to Solomon Melina the third tally was counted handily. There was plenty of scrimmage in the next try and Irwin had to take a safety right in front of the goal to save it. Prouty drove hard from behind and Guard and Kennedy assisted to get the ball almost to the goal, but A. Rice centered and then followed on right down field through the goal for the fourth. Peter Melina made the shot which counted next, a long and straight drive which Prouty failed to stop. The last count of the period was made when Rice got the ball from a scrimmage right in front of the posts and Melina drove it through. In the last mixup for cross riding Hawaii incurred a penalty of a half point and the score was 6½ to 0.

A. Rice got the ball down field out of the scrimmage to open the second period and when the sphere hit the post Melina pushed it through amid cheers. Kennedy showed fine riding form in the next mix and Prouty carried the ball the length of the field assisted by Irwin and Kennedy. On the drive out A. Rice got control and drove cleverly, S. Melina catching the ball for a splendid cross stroke which netted the eighth count. It took three strokes for C. H. Rice to get the next but the tenth was won only after some fine play on the part of the Hilo men. Prouty catching the ball and saving a clean goal. A. Rice got the ball however and carried it through. In the next scrimmage Kauai had to take a safety the first mark

for Hilo. C. H. Rice got the next count with some of the best of riding and then Guard for Hilo secured the ball as soon as it was dropped and with a clear field drove straight through the posts, for the only goal which the pink and green was able to count.

The third period opened with Kauai again forcing the play and twice in rapid succession the ball was taken over the Hilo goal, the entire bunch moving together, the ball being well dribbled. Prouty drove down field and forced Melina to take a safety, which by the way completed the Hilo score, but a moment later the Ricea forced the ball to the line and Irwin had to count a quarter point against himself, making the Kauaians even, the period ending a minute later when Arthur Rice got a goal out of a scrimmage at midfield.

The Hilo men showed their best form perhaps in riding, but missed more frequently, in the closing rally. Every member of the team got in some fine work, Irwin especially doing some back hand stops which were little short of superlative, but the Kauaians would not be denied and twice A. Rice got the ball over for goals. Prouty made a star drive out of the bunch and seemed to be straight on the goal, but missed it by inches. A. Rice then drove forward to P. Melina who shot the ball cleverly through, duplicating the feat a few minutes later when the Ricea got through the Hilo and gave him the chance in front of the goal. The ball was at the center of the field when the game ended with the score of 18 to 1½.

The game was closed in semi-darkness, and on account of this fact it was decided that the game of tomorrow should begin at 3 o'clock, so that it may be ended with plenty of light.

The same officials had charge, with the exception that A. F. Judd acted as the master of the field.

Through some misunderstanding some members of the Jockey Club wanted to drive off a match race during the afternoon, but as the announced event had been declared off and the polo men had not put out their patrols to protect the people as originally planned, the Master of the Horse refused to give his consent, and the race was not given.

PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

According to the yearly custom of our people it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has to bear its peculiar burdens; each to face its special trials, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a forward heart. Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled on, ward and upward, and we nationally enjoy well-being and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good, and we seek to praise him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWAII'S INDEPENDENCE

Today marks the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Independence of Hawaii, and it is a day of special importance to the Hawaiians. The day commemorates the compact of England and France on November 28, 1843, "to consider the Sandwich Islands as an independent state; and never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of a protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the ter-

ritory of which they are composed." The story of Hawaii's independence is interesting. Prof. Alexander states that matters leading up to the recognition of independence began to shape themselves sometime previous to 1843. In February, 1842, Sir George Simpson and Dr. McLaughlin, officials in the service of the Hudson Bay Company,

(Continued on Page 2.)

SENATE TO MEET SATURDAY

(From Thursday's Daily.)

It took no more than ten minutes for the Senate to consider its business and adjourn yesterday. There was no message and no report from either of the committees of the body, and consequently the members did not want to stay. The adjournment was taken until Saturday morning, owing to the fact that today is Thanksgiving and tomorrow is Hawaiian Independence Day.

The illness of Senator Paris, who was unable to attend the sessions of yesterday, will delay the work of such committees as he is on, but it is thought he will be on hand early in the next week. There will be probably nothing of importance until that time.

There have been many conferences recently over the question of appointments, but as yet no slate has been prepared, and the people who have been in their bonnets have a fair field for work. The declaration of M. P. Robinson, who some weeks ago refused to have his name mentioned for the Treasury, has been reaffirmed and there are now several candidates for the place.

CELEBRATION YEARS AGO

Thanksgiving days in years long gone by in Honolulu were celebrated with as much interest as today. Essentially an American community interests, the day was observed by the closing of stores, flags displayed, and patriotic services held in the churches. Luau and picnics were a great feature. Thirty years ago yesterday, Honolulu listened in the old Fort street church to the reading of the Thanksgiving proclamation of President Grant. The Weekly Advertiser of November 30, 1872, speaks of a double holiday celebration held on Thursday, November 28, as follows:

"Of last Thursday, when our citizens celebrated Hawaiian Independence, and joined in the American Thanksgiving at the same time—passed off, as do all holidays of late in Honolulu, very quietly. As early as 10 o'clock most of the stores and places of business were closed, and the flags were displayed from the various flagstuffs throughout the city and from the shipping in the harbor. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired from the battery on Punchbowl. A large concourse of American citizens and residents of other nationalities assembled at Fort Street Church, and listened to an eloquent discourse by the Rev. Dr. Damron, wherein the exalted position among the other nations of the earth to which the United States have arrived, was particularly dwelt upon.

At St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Bishop Willis held a Thanksgiving service, and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. In both places of worship President Grant's brief but most fittingly worded proclamation was read. Services were also held at Kawaiahao church by the Rev. H. H. Parker, and the Sabbath School children marched in procession through the streets, afterwards partaking with their parents and teachers of a native feast. During the day the Honolulu Rifles marched to Kuaokahua plains, where they encamped and enjoyed a picnic and amused themselves at target practice. There were various luau and picnics in the vicinity of the city, and horse-riding was extensively indulged in. But little drunkenness was perceptible within the limits of the city, whatever may have been going on outside."

SENATORS WORKING ON BOOKS

Committees Seek For All the Facts.

While the Senate committees are hard at work upon their various investigations of the departments there seems little chance that any conclusions will be reached during the present week, but that all will go over until the third week of the session. The reports are not so nearly ready, according to one Senator, that they may be brought in very quickly, and there has been added a new investigation in the shape of an inquiry into the Health office, which may work delay in the consideration of other affairs.

A new element was added yesterday by the adoption of a resolution presented by Senator Achi, calling for a committee of five for the framing of bills for city and county government, for submission to the Senate at its regular session. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate in special Session is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare a County Act and a general Municipal Government Act to be introduced at the next regular session of the Legislature.

Immediately upon the introduction of the resolution the debate, which took up nearly all the morning session, began. Senator Baldwin took the ground that since the Senate had been called for a specific purpose it was not proper to interject such matter into the business of the body.

Kalaauokalani in seconding the motion thought it was perfectly proper, which brought Senator Baldwin to his feet again. He said nothing could be done in conflict with the spirit of the call of the Governor, but Achi declared that there was no specific purpose that could be urged. He said any business that might be brought up was pertinent now and declared that if the Senate waited until the regular session it would not be possible to pass any municipal legislation. Every party had declared for it and it must not be that the promises be unfulfilled.

Baldwin, disclaiming that there was any desire on his part to fight the resolution because he was opposed to its object, and saying on the other hand that he opposed it simply because it was not the proper time for such action, said that the desire seemed to be to get the work into official hands that the government might pay all the bills connected with the drawing up of the measures. This he said might easily raise a question as to appropriations with the House. That body might well refuse to concur in any appropriation for the purpose. He contended that the proper way was to appoint a joint committee.

Senator Achi here returned to the charge, reading the proclamation of the Governor, laying stress upon the words "Such public business as may be brought before it." He said he had as much right as the Governor to claim knowledge of what was for the good of the public. Senator Kauhe here offered an amendment, to the effect that the committee consist of two Republicans and three Home Rulers, saying the majority would have the chairman and another member, who might overtop the three minority members. McCandless opposed Achi's motion, saying the session had a specific object and that it should limit the work of the session. He said every party was pledged to its object and that each was now framing bills for the purpose and there would be plenty of material upon which to work. The matter ended with a little personal talk and then, the previous question being ordered, the motion passed by seven to six, Achi voting with the five Home Rulers and one Democrat, the other Republicans voting solidly against the resolution.

Senator McCandless then introduced the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate, to investigate the affairs, business and conditions of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii.

This passed without dissent and Senators Baldwin, Dickey and Woods were named on the committee.

The appointments to minor offices were then taken up and Senator Baldwin moved their confirmation, upon which a counter motion was made to refer them to the various committees. Senator Achi recommended that the advertisement, containing the lists, be purchased for the members and committees, thus saving the cost of having new lists made, and upon concurrence, the Senate adjourned until this morning.

Davis-Richardson Wedding.

Mrs. Isabel Lyons Davis, daughter of Professor Curtis J. Lyons, and Mr. Arthur W. Richardson of Hilo, were quietly married Monday afternoon by the Rev. John P. Erdman and left for their home in Hilo by yesterday's steamer.

Mr. Richardson is a kamaaina and has been for years one of the leading employees of Haskett & Co. in Hilo. He is a brother of Mrs. Geo. W. Smith of this city. Mrs. Davis is also well and favorably known, having been born and brought up here.

Rev. V. H. Kikau will leave for his new charge in New Zealand December 17th. He will be located about one hundred miles from Wellington.

J. B. Atherton is reported as being much improved in health.

OAHU AND MAUI WIN AT POLO FROM THE HAWAII AND KAUAI TEAMS



THE POLO FIELD AND THE PLAYERS AT THE GAME.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Blue and White floats above the Pink and Green and the Canary and Black above the Red and White, for the Oahu and Maui polo teams won the first of the series of contests which will mark the tournament of the week. The games played at Kapiolani park yesterday in the presence of several hundred spectators were variable, the first being as uneven as was the second close and full of interest. Oahu scored 22 times against Hawaii's two and Maui counted up nine to Kauai's five and one-half.

No more auspicious opening of a series of games could have been effected than that of yesterday afternoon. True that when the games were just about to open, there was delay owing to the fact that the rains which had threatened all day, descended and made the field slippery, causing some trouble in the first period of the first game, but it was not for long, and when the sun had again come out the ground dried up all the better and later sections of the opening contest and the second one were put through under conditions which were close to ideal.

It was a fine group of sightseers which collected about the limit lines to witness the game. First came the devotees of the sport who got together as early as possible, and secured the best places along the rails for their carriages. Then later came society, somewhat dampened by the downpour which was more pronounced down town, but all enthusiastic for the game, and ready to enjoy its spectacular features. Everyone was there. The lines of carriages extended from the fence to the fence again on the Diamond Head side of the field, and there were few vacancies on the city side, except at the far end of the field. The crowd came in single and double carriages, surreys and drags and finally the Dillingham coach with a party of Kauai rooters was added to the lined up list along the fence.

There was a story which was laughed at a deal during the afternoon as to how seriously the rainfall affected the coaching party, for according to those who said they knew, the young ladies who made the trip had to desert their top side seats and seek dry quarters inside during the journey. But their enthusiasm was not dampened for they entered with horns blowing and every time the Kauai men scored or did a fine piece of playing their cheers were heard across the field. And the applause was unstinted for all the visitors came in for their share of praise for good work, and this means a great deal of all the play for each man in the game did his work and deserves credit for putting up game and hard play.

While the scores were against Kauai and Hawaii, there were play points where the enthusiasm was unbounded for the young men who gave such opposition to the older teams. Too much praise cannot be given to the men of the Kauai team, for they put up as hard and fast a game as could have been wished by the heartiest well wisher of the sport. Trained among themselves, playing with two on a side and consequently comparatively unused to the line-up which makes the game of four, they outplayed the Maui experts during the first half of the game, being beaten by superior experience and unerring stick work on the part of the Valley Islanders.

For spectacular features the second game must outrank the first. There has never before been seen such polo played on a local field, and such a collection of fine horses has not been made in the history of the game. The Oahu and Hawaii teams mounted entirely on native ponies, presented to such throngs of horses as those of Maui and Kauai, and the play was faster and better in many ways, because of the superior quality of the horse flesh.

The cracks of Frank Baldwin's stick were easily the loudest of the day. Foxy Grandpa and Tom Thumb played with a vigor and spirit which was remarkable, each in turn carrying the rider along through the field and after the ball on a long drive with phenomenal speed. Not at all that there was a poor horse in the outfit against them, for the Rice ponies, such as Pickaninny, are fast and quick to start, but they were outclassed by the imported stock. It would be hard to name stars, in the first game, so fast were Derby, Paulina, Puck, Cocktail and Hakulani, and in turn Lady and Patch showed fine speed and some knowledge of the play.

In the first game the play of Prouty stood out all the more from the fact that his mounts and his stick work combined to make him the star of his team. The play called for his presence to make it above the ordinary, as the young men on the team were addicted to missing at critical moments and against Dole and Dillingham they could do little in the way of riding off. Dr. Irwin played a good game, but Judd was on him all the time and kept him out of the play much of the time. Kennedy once or twice made fine drives but Guard was not up to form, and only occasionally showed the game that should have been put up against such players as the blue and white men.

Not a member of the local team but made a fine exhibition of the game. If there could be any criticism it would be of the tendency to bunch, but the men formed well during much of the game, and gave more attention to their position play than usual in practice. Dillingham hit finely, and was much of the time after the ball, Dole making some of the finest drives and Shingle showing precision of play and fast work in getting the ball out of scrammages, and sending it along for excellent gains. Judd devoted himself to the play of his position but on more than one occasion he went to the front and sent the ball half way down the field where it was handled by the backs.

Frank Baldwin is the hardest hitter that has been seen here, but the short field seemed to trouble him in his play, for he did not have the room to ride clear away from his field and then shoot the goals, often driving off over the line with two strokes down field. Frank Baldwin played his position well, being one of the reliable men of the team, several times adding a star stop or drive. Wilbur was the accurate place hitter, getting the most of the difficult goals and showing a fine eye for crossing. Von Tempisky was indefatigable, saving the goal more than once by his hard drives and hard riding. He was in several mixups and it was little short of wonderful that there were no accidents in the last game for the riding was fast and in more than one instance almost reckless.

The Molina brothers played a consistent game, and their riding was a display well worth going to see. They handled the stick with vigor, lacking something in precision, but their play was so spontaneous and hearty that given time and experience they should make men of the first rank. C. H. Rice played the most skillful game for that team and Arthur Rice was little behind him. The greatest fault of the team was their tendency to bunch, there being seldom a man out riding off the back of the Mauiis. This is due perhaps to the fact that the men learned the game without having another four against which to play. This will be remedied next year, for the Spaldings, of Kealia, contemplate getting into the game and this will give Kauai two teams from which to choose and a local play for shinning up.

The play began with the Hawaii and Oahu teams on the field, Atkinson out in place of Dole, whose arrival was delayed. When the ball was put into play Shingle crossed it out of the scrimmage and Dillingham with two strokes drove it through the goal posts. Prouty and Guard got the ball on the second scrimmage and carried it down field missing the goal. Dillingham sending it out and following on for the entire length of the field and after some brilliant close fire the Oahu captain scored again. The first Hawaii goal was driven

en well by Prouty, his placing following Kennedy's center shot. Dillingham, Atkinson and Shingle each captured goals, and then Dole got on the field and with some fine driving scored the sixth time for his side, the period thus closing.

The opening of the second period was marked by some fine exchanges and stops, Shingle getting the ball out of the scrimmage and driving it across the line for the first goal. Dillingham carried the sphere the next time only to lose it close to the line, where Guard hit for a safety. The play was duplicated a moment later when Kennedy took a safety after Dole's long drive. Judd, twice, Shingle and Dillingham, each drive for goals from the center of the field, after some clever play during the remainder of the period.

Judd opened the third portion of play with a goal in two shots from the opening, and Guard scored for the second and last time for his team following one of Prouty's long drives out of scrimmage.

With the score fifteen to two, there was less hard work during the fourth period, the Hawaii horses being somewhat tired. Each of the Oahu men took a hand in the goal making and piled up seven points, after some practice work in cross driving, centering and long shooting for the posts. The team play of the winners was better as the play went on and they were able to work at will. Once Judd in riding off Kennedy found his horse tripping and could not prevent the fall with him, Kennedy going over and his horse falling upon him in the bunch. Both escaped unhurt. The game closed, amid cheers for both teams, with the score 22 to 2.

There was a deal of applause for both Maui and Kauai as the men came out on the field. Each team brought out its best horses, Frank Baldwin being on Foxy Grandpa and von Tempisky on Jubilee. The warming up was fast and there seemed a chance for fine work. As soon as the ball was out the Kauai men got it and worked it down the field, where Peter Molina drove it through the goal, after a fine exhibition of team play by all the men in red. There were shouts of approval for the young Hawaiian and these were seconded a moment later when Wilbur got the ball out of the bunch and with three strokes well placed, scored the first goal for the canary. From this time the play was even more rapid but the driving was more erratic. Several times Frank Baldwin got the ball and rode away from the field driving it straight for the end only to have it go wide of the goal. At length a drive to von Tempisky was cleverly stopped and just as finely taken away by Charles Rice, who sent the ball to Solomon Molina who scored the second goal. There was only 35 seconds taken in the making of the next count, Rice driving the ball all the way and riding through the field.

Maui started off better in the second, F. Baldwin driving the ball through the goal posts in 18 seconds of play. F. Baldwin adding the second count within a minute after the return. Shortly after Wilbur had to take a safety and A. Rice got the ball out of the next scrimmage and sent it to Peter Molina, who drove it through for a count. This left the score with the game half done at 4 to 4, in favor of Kauai.

Maui began to show here the advantage of long acquaintance with the game, the team playing excellently together and the speed of the ponies making it possible for the men to score twice to Kauai's once. In the last try there was just as fine an exhibition of the game, but the Mauiites won in on their superior driving, the game ending with the score 9 to 5.

The arrangements for the play could not have been better, the men finding their paddocks convenient and the officials ready to keep things moving all the time. Von Tempisky claimed fouls in the closing periods but they were not allowed.

The receipts for the day were above \$100, which is considered excellent. The men who made the day's sports so successful were:

Tournament Committee: W. F. Dillingham, chairman; R. W. Shingle, finance; C. W. Dickey, secretary; G. P. Wilder, transportation; Albert F. Judd, equipment.

Tournament Officials: Master of the horse, G. P. Wilder; masters of the field, Prince Kuhio and C. W. Dickey; referee and recorder, Allan Dunn; umpires, George Angus and F. B. Damon; linesmen, George H. Brown, Cushman Carter, Harold Castle and Walter Macfarlane.

Timekeeper and Scorer: J. P. Erdman. The game for tomorrow is called the consolation match, as it will be between the Kauai and Hawaii teams. This will make a fast game, though on their showing yesterday the Kauai men have a shade the best of the argument. The game will commence at 3:30 o'clock, so that there will be plenty of time for the players to get together after the football game, which will draw many of the people who are enthusiastic over both sports.

A Piece of Flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather; TAPESTRY and VELVET LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

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Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American makes only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

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Order a case from the brewery. Telephone Main 341.

BOYD SAYS NOT GUILTY

Is Trying Now to Delay His Trial.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

James H. Boyd entered pleas of not guilty yesterday to all three of the indictments preferred against him by the grand jury, for embezzlement of government funds. To the third indictment in which Boyd was alleged to have taken \$1700 of the moneys belonging to the Republic of Hawaii, while acting as chief clerk of the department of the Interior a demurrer was entered. The demurrer was to the effect that the indictment did not state facts sufficient for cause of complaint under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, though Humphreys stated that he himself did not have much faith in his plea.

The trial of the cases will hardly be reached at the present term, though the government is anxious to proceed. The defendants are said to be desirous of interposing as many objections as possible in an effort to delay the trial beyond the present term of court. Judge Gear will preside at the next term of court which does not meet until February 24. Gear, it is said, intends to sit alone, even though the legislature does not amend the law as regards the holding of circuit court terms concurrently, but he will not assign cases to the other judges. It is the belief of some attorneys that if this is done, the other judges could call juries and their actions would have as much weight as that of the presiding judge. The question has not been submitted to the Supreme Court, the attorneys in the case in which the matter arises being not anxious to press the matter, apparently.

Boyd would much rather have his case heard by Judge Gear than De Bolt, who does not have such a fondness for technicalities in the trial of a criminal case.

TAX OFFICE CASE.

The first of the tax office cases was begun yesterday before Judge De Bolt. But a jury had not been secured at the hour of adjournment last evening. Two special venire were sent out, but at the close of court only ten jurors had been obtained for the trial of the case, with eight more challenges still to be exercised by the defendant. The indictment is against Alex. Thompson and Jos. Woodward jointly, but upon action of the Territory the cases were separated, it being the impression that a nolle prosequi is to be entered as to Woodward. This is borne out by the statement of Deputy Attorney General Douthitt that Woodward would appear as a witness for the government. Judge De Bolt stated that he would not allow the testimony of Woodward with a case still hanging over his head, and it may be necessary to dismiss the one charge in order to secure his testimony. Some sensational developments are promised from both sides, if evidence is allowed aside from the mere statement as to the two personal tax collections of five dollars each.

Davis is attorney for the defendant and he objected to every move made by the court or Attorney General. A jury had already been called to try both defendants, when the motion to sever the cases was made, and Douthitt then asked that a new jury be called. Davis objected claiming that the defendant had been once in jeopardy, but his motion was denied. The panel of jurors was exhausted in the morning and ten taxmen were ordered drawn from the box by the court. Davis objected and begged to quote Justice Galbraith, when he was stopped temporarily by Judge De Bolt. In the new motions Davis forgot all about his objections relative to the jury. The special taxmen drawn for the trial are as follows: D. Kawannakoa, John A. Hare, Joseph Seabury, G. E. Ward, Henry Wise, O. C. Swain, J. D. Tucker, George S. Harris, Jr., C. H. Clapp, S. Kamaku, John S. Gillis, A. D. Bolster. This list was speedily exhausted, not all of the jurors having been served at the time court opened in the afternoon, and another adjournment was taken to three o'clock. At that hour a sufficient number of jurors had not been obtained and another adjournment was taken to this morning. Eighteen more jurors have been summoned to appear in court for that hour, being all of the names remaining in the jury box, which ordinarily contained fifty names.

RULING IN DOCTOR'S CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday overruled the demurrer in the case of I. Yamara et al. vs. H. E. Cooper, Treasurer, and gave the defendant five days to answer. Judge Gear held that the Board of Examiners which issued licenses was the de facto board, whether legally appointed or not, and that the Treasurer had no power to revoke the licenses. Gear said he would make the injunction permanent.

BEFORE ROBINSON.

Judge Robinson was occupied the entire day with the hearing of the case of Nakuna vs. Schnack, suit for trespass, asking \$2000 damages. Yesterday afternoon the jury, with court officials and attorneys, visited the premises in Kailua returning later to continue the trial. The evidence of the plaintiff was concluded, following which defendant moved for non-suit, which was overruled. The defense is that the alleged trespass was not upon the land of the plaintiff, but upon his own property.

COURT NOTES.

Thirty days additional have been given for a bill of exceptions in the case of Kimura, under sentence of death for murder. The accounts of the guardians of the Honolulu minors have been approved. The accounts in the matter of the

FINAL REPORT BY THE GRAND JURY

Criticism of the Audit Office and Advice to Senate to Take Up Investigation of Treasurer Wright's Escape.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The grand jury made a final report to Judge De Bolt yesterday of the results of its three weeks' investigation of Territorial affairs. The report dealt with a number of interesting subjects, chief of which were of course, the investigation into department bureaus.

The report is rather peculiar, in that though it mentions a number of alleged offenses or irregularities, there is an entire omission of specific reference to the alleged guilty parties.

The system of auditing is criticised, as is the method in vogue in the Public Works Department, while suggestions are made to the Senate to investigate further into the escape of Treasurer Wright.

Criticism is made also of the publication of newspaper reports of the grand jury proceedings.

The report in full is as follows: Honorable John T. De Bolt, First Judge of Circuit Court First Judicial Circuit, Sir:

"The Grand Jury duly empaneled and sworn and charged before you on the third day of November, 1902, having ended its duties, beg to submit the following general report:

"The Deputy Attorney General has brought to the attention of the Grand Jury 51 cases, all of which have been carefully considered and in 38 cases true bills of indictment have been found and in the remaining thirteen cases no bills have been returned, the evidence presented not being considered sufficient to warrant conviction on the respective charges preferred.

"The Grand Jury, under the general instructions contained in your charge, has felt constrained to investigate the following matters and to submit its report on the same:

"Treasury Department: It has investigated the alleged embezzlement in the Treasury Department and a true bill has been found against the Treasurer. In this connection the Grand Jury would call attention to the fact that the Chinese fund from which the money was abstracted had been withdrawn from deposit in a bank and placed in the hands of an official not under bonds and without sufficient guarantee for its safe keeping.

"In the matter of the escape of the Treasurer, all available evidence has been obtained, and it appears to the Grand Jury that due precautions were not taken to provide against the escape of William H. Wright after he had admitted a deficit in the funds under his charge. However the action of the government appears to have been prompted by the desire to recover to the Treasury the amount in default rather than any wish to protect the delinquent official. This Grand Jury recommends that the Senate, now in session, immediately make a thorough investigation as to the responsibility of any government official in allowing the escape of the Treasurer.

"Public Works Department: In the investigation of this department, the Grand Jury have returned true bills against the Superintendent of Public Works and the chief clerk. A proper system of checking accounts and auditing of the same and the regular transfer of the cash to the treasury according to law should have prevented irregularities in this department.

"Investigation indicates that great latitude has been taken in the awards for tenders on advertised bids, and that the law has not been strictly followed in such matters.

"Auditor's Department: The Grand Jury has examined very thoroughly the system and practices of this department and finds much to criticize. "The books of the different bureaus have been audited infrequently and in the case of public accounts cash has not been counted to verify the balances reported on hand. Cash has not been turned into the treasury at the stated periods required by law. Evidence shows that the auditor has during the present year absented himself from his office an undue proportion of business hours to the detriment of the public service. There seems no system for reporting to the auditor's department either sales, transfers or exchanges of land by reason of which moneys are due to the government, and that statements are not furnished the auditor of such transactions, whereby he may be able to verify collections due the government. The registrar of conveyances should make statements at least once a month to the auditor, of all sales and transfers of government lands that may be entered for record, so that a check may be had on all departments that have it in their power to dispose of public lands, and all such departments should make a statement to the auditor, at least once a month, of all land transferred.

"The books of James R. Estill were approved. "A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of H. Kin Wai, fined \$100 for selling liquor without a license. An affidavit is filed by W. F. Hanson, in which he says that he advised the defendant that he would get into trouble with the United States authorities for keeping beer in his store ice-box, and that defendant thereupon secured a license.

Marine Notes.

The roadway leading from the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream to the new Hackfeld wharf is nearly completed. Clarke & Henry's clam shell dredger is still lying idle near the Hackfeld wharf with only a watchman in charge. The schooner Mary E. Foster, Captain Russ, arrived yesterday from Tacoma with a cargo of 1,100,000 feet of

actions, the money consideration being the principal data.

"Had proper audit been made in the public works department, defalcations could have been reduced to a minimum. "A proper system of exchange of receipts between employees of the government, receiving or disbursing cash should be insisted upon.

"Cash should always be counted at the beginning of audits and any discrepancy between the amount on hand and the balance shown on the books investigated. It does not appear that the Auditor ever counted the cash in the Treasury or the Public Works departments previous to September 24, 1902.

"The grand jury deems it a matter of simple business precaution that all public accountants or employees of the government handling cash should be under sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of their duty.

"Powder Magazine: The attention of the grand jury has been called to the menace to the city by reason of the proximity of the powder magazine to the business portion of the city, the danger of fire from the dwelling of the keeper of the magazine, the practice of fishermen and others of having fires for cooking close to the walls of the magazine and of the location being made a stopping place for the purpose of carousal. The grand jury recommends that the magazine be properly isolated or removed from its present location to a place less dangerous to the city.

"Electric Poles: Attention has been called to the condition and number of electric light, trolley and telephone poles which are claimed to be a menace to life and property in Honolulu. If the present laws are inadequate, it is suggested that the legislature provide such protection as may be possible.

"Rapid Transit: It is claimed that there is danger to the public from the speed at which the electric cars are run through the city, especially at crossings and that stops are not made at the crossings of all streets.

"This grand jury would respectfully reiterate the expressions of former grand juries relative to the trivial character of many of the offenses it is by law required to pass upon and suggests that the next legislature take action to the end of bringing the laws of this Territory more in consonance with those of other portions of the United States.

"The grand jury deprecates the practice of a portion of the press of Honolulu in publishing as facts imaginary proceedings before the body; such statements being seemingly made with the purpose of influencing the action of the jury or of persons supposed to be under investigation. The tendency of such publications is to cast reflections upon the integrity of the jurors and create an impression that they have given out facts which they were under oath to keep secret.

"The grand jury calls attention to the case against Makane C. Amama, charged with embezzling government funds. This case has been thoroughly investigated and Mr. Amama is exonerated of the charges against him, and we would recommend that he be restored to the position which he formerly held in the Tax Assessor's office and from which he was suspended pending the investigation of the charges against him.

"In concluding this grand jury desires to express its appreciation of the able, thorough, impartial and courteous manner in which the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. John W. Cathcart, has performed the duties in connection with the present session of the grand jury, and to thank your Honor for the kind consideration it has received at your hands.

Signed by James Gordon Spencer, foreman, John Waterhouse, H. A. Parmelee, A. Gartenberg, A. F. Cooke, W. C. King, E. H. F. Wolters, W. H. Thornton, E. T. Winant, Charles B. Wilson, D. K. Kaeo, A. W. Seabury, M. I. Silva, John C. Lane.

Judge De Bolt thanked the members of the grand jury for their work during the long sessions. "The court appreciates the vast work which has been done by the grand jury," said Judge De Bolt, "and the energetic and business-like method which was used in approaching the task at hand, and also the thorough and systematic manner in which it was carried on. It seems to me that when public interests call for patriotic and honest work, there are always men to respond, and this sentiment was shown in your work." The court also thanked P. C. Jones and A. S. Cleghorn for their work as foremen, they not being present in court, and the remaining members of the jury were also complimented for the results of their labors.

Arthur Giles, formerly of this city, and while here a prominent Myrtle Boat club man, is winning honors in the Orient. Under the colors of the Scotch crew, he rowed in the four-oared race recently in Shanghai, being one of the members of the winning four, and later he went into the senior sculls and won a victory from three other starters.

Professor Jacques Loeb of Chicago University is reported to have made a number of important discoveries of means for prolonging life.

TO BE MANY CHANGES IN THE PACIFIC

Rublee Prophecies Prosperity in Trade.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"In ten years' time the American trade with the Orient will be enormous. I believe that before 1912 we will see a tremendous upward movement in commerce on the Pacific. America will supply China with nearly all her foreign products, and the millions of people of America will absorb nearly all the silk, fine art work, and other products of the Orient. Of course, your town here will enjoy some of the benefits of this great trade," said the Hon. William A. Rublee, United States consul-general at Hongkong, who was a passenger on the O. and O. liner Doric, which arrived here from the Orient yesterday.

Consul-General Rublee comes back from the Orient after but a year and a half's stay in the Chinese city, where the late Rouseville Wildman was so well known as the "Yankee Consul." With his wife and young son he is now on his way to Havana, Cuba, where he is to exchange places with Consul-General Bragg, who will soon go out to Hongkong.

Consul Rublee speaks slowly, weighing his words well. His manner is reserved and his utterances careful, so that the stranger who accosted him one day out at Yokohama with "It's a fine day, but it's a rather bad one," must have hastily judged the consul when he declared him dull after hearing him say: "I think you are right but I think you are wrong." The consul was simply trying to follow the "In Rome do as Rome does" rule of using a similar mixed statement to that used by the stranger. It was simply one of Rublee's jokes. He is a man of pleasing personality, being a tall, athletic-looking man of about 41 years of age. He speaks English, French, German and Chinese, has had eight years of newspaper training as an editorial writer, and is a graduate of Harvard, so that with his experiences as consul-general, first at Prague under President Harrison, and recently at Hongkong he is capable of handling American matters well in Cuba.

"Have you any special idea concerning your work in Cuba?" "No," replied the consul, "except that of doing the regular consular work." "What do you think of China?" "Well, China, to the outside world, appears to be jogging along at the same old pace at which she has been going for years, but I can tell you that this is not the case. China is undergoing tremendous changes every day. The resources of the country are being rapidly developed by Europeans and by Chinese who have secured their education in America. American merchants are securing an enormous trade in the Orient and if the yearly increases are as great as they have been during the past two years America will have a trade there in a few years that can only be described as gigantic."

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup, is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The fleet mobilizing near Norfolk for the South Atlantic maneuvers, comprises the Illinois, Alabama, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco, converted yachts, gunboats and a large torpedo fleet.

BE A MAN!

Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.



Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man"? Do you not wish your eyes to be as bright, your step as firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

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Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	Now
\$160.	\$125.
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Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now 5c.	White enamelled tea pots, should be 75c. Special sale price 35c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c., only 25c.	White enamelled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, your choice 40c.
White enamelled cream jugs 25c.	Tubed cake pans, gray enamelled, always 25 and 30c. each, choice, any size, 15c.
Best quality ice picks, choice 20c.	Carving knives and forks, best steel, stag handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set, now, per set 1.50
Scotch granite drinking cups 10c.	Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set 75c.
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong, will last for years, choice, 20c.	Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c.
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each 10c.	White enamelled scoops from 40c. to 25c.
Plated knives and forks, 1/2 dozen each in lined box, choice, box, 75c.	Gray enamelled candlesticks only 10c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 75c. dozen, now 50c.	Gray enamelled coffee crushers, 1-lb. 15c.
Ten spoons, silver steel, per doz. 25c.	Tin sauce pans with covers, 1-lb. 10c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart 10c.	2 qts, 15c.; 3 qts, 15c.; 4 qts, 15c.
3 quarts, 10c.	6 qts, 15c.
4 quarts, 10c.	Tin covered buckets, 1/2 qt. 5c.; 1 qt. 10c.; 2 qts, 10c.; 3 qts, 10c.; 4 qts, 10c.
6 quarts, 10c.	20c.; 3 qts, 10c.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

YEAR'S WORK IN MUSEUM

**Many Specimens
Have Been
Added.**

An interesting account of the work and purposes of the Bishop Museum is given in the annual report of the trustees, which has just been filed with the circuit court, as is required under the provisions of the C. R. Bishop trust. The report covers the work of the museum for the year ending October 12, and contains much of interest concerning Honolulu's most interesting institution.

The total receipts for the year amounted to \$168,421, while the disbursements during the same period were \$144,858, leaving a balance on hand of \$23,563. This includes also an expenditure of \$10,439 from the capital account, which was used in the investigations of water in Waipio Valley on Hawaii, and in the purchase of koa lumber for cases to the amount of \$3,067.

The trust fund now amounts to \$473,329, which is made up as follows: Real property, \$104,946; bills receivable, \$203,000, and bonds \$70,000. In the C. R. Bishop life interest trust, which forms a part of the trust fund, there is \$72,000, consisting of \$15,000 in bills receivable, \$21,000 in bonds, and \$36,000 capital stock of the Oahu Railway.

Speaking of the water investigations being made in the Waipio and Honokane valleys, Hawaii, the trustees in their report say: "These investigations are being made in conjunction with the trustees of the estate of E. P. Bishop, who control the land of Honokane and who will bear one-third of the total cost. The work is an important one, and is expected to place the trustees in a position to decide as to the best disposition of the valuable water rights involved. Mr. Arthur S. Tuttle, a competent hydraulic engineer of Brooklyn, New York, was engaged to come to Hawaii, and after a careful study of the conditions, by a sojourn in the valleys mentioned during a period of six months, has returned to New York, where he is now compiling maps and a report, which he expects to finish during the course of another thirty days."

Speaking of the new koa cases, the trustees say: "Work on the new cases, etc., is progressing satisfactorily, although some unavoidable delay, occasioned by the non-shipment of the koa lumber, which the trustees were to supply, has rendered it impossible for the work to be completed within the time specified in the contract, May 11, 1902. Prof. Brigham, director of the Museum, however, reports, under date of October 10 that 'The cases in the upper gallery of Hawaiian Hall will be complete this week with the exception of the lift and certain hardware, which is supposed to be in a shipment of cases now long overdue. The cases on the ground floor are now nearly complete and ready for the polishers, with the exception of a few pieces of koa required to place between the cases and the previous woodwork. Suitable koa is difficult to procure in town.' Under the circumstances, therefore, although not strictly in accordance with the letter of the contract, the trustees have agreed to pay the contractors with the consent of their bondsmen, \$10,000 on account of the first payment under the contract, which will be due upon the final completion and acceptance of the upper gallery."

Of new specimens added within the year, the report says: "During the year many additions have been made to the collection of Natural History specimens in the Museum, the most costly being the skeleton of a large Right whale, purchased from Ward's Establishment, Rochester, New York, for \$2,500, freight, etc., and the placing of the specimen in Hawaiian Hall brought the total cost to \$4,830.13."

"Many specimens have also been acquired by exchange. Others, particularly birds, have been procured by the Museum staff. Mr. Irvin Seale being at the present time absent, exploring for specimens in Southeastern Polynesia. Mr. Seale left Honolulu in October of last year to be gone one year. He reports meeting with much success, and asks for a year's extension of time to enable him to work the high mountains of Tahiti and the Leeward group and then proceed to the Cook Islands."

"Through the kindness of Messrs. W. C. Peacock, Thos. Fitch and others, the Museum was also enabled to send one of its staff, Mr. William A. Bryan, to Marcus Island on the recent trip of the schooner Julia E. Whalen. Mr. Bryan, who has now returned, secured more than a thousand specimens of birds, plants, and marine animals, and was also able to draft an excellent chart of the island. The scientific results of this trip, it is hoped, will appear in the next report of the director."

Speaking of publications, the trustees report the purchase of Dr. N. B. Emerson's translation of David Malin's Archaeology, which is to be published at an early date, the manuscript now being ready for the press. The demand for 'Hawaiian Feather Work' induced the trustees to get out an extra edition of the book, together with a supplement. The director's report and other publications were also published during the year, and, with the exception of the 'Vanua Hawaiiana,' published in England solely for exchange pur-

WRIT WAS ONLY A COPY

**New Service May Have
To Be Made by
Austin.**

The writ of mandamus served upon Deputy Auditor Meyers and High Sheriff Brown by Gear's bailiff, Ellis, is a most peculiar document. The writ is endorsed on the return as being the original, which Judge Gear held was required to be served by showing to the parties affected.

The writ itself however does not bear out the endorsement as to it being an original. The document is much marked and scratched. It is not only not the original writ signed by Judge Gear but is hardly a true copy and the service will quite likely be invalidated a second time.

It will be remembered that H. C. Austin asked for a writ of mandamus directing E. P. Dole as Attorney General, A. M. Brown as High Sheriff, and H. C. Meyers as Deputy Auditor, to restore him to his office as auditor of the Territory. This application was demurred to and Judge Gear overruled the same. On the 26th of November a peremptory writ was issued to the respondents which was served by one of Austin's attorneys, Mr. C. W. Ashford. This not being obeyed the respondents were cited and charged with contempt of court; the service of the writ not being legally made, the contempt proceedings fell through, but Judge Gear still held to the carrying out of his mandate, notwithstanding an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court and notice of the same given to petitioner.

The files now show what appears to be a deliberate tampering with the papers in the case. There are now two original writs, at least the first one is not in sight, and the one returned Nov. 26th, after service by Bailiff Ellis, shows it to be a carbon copy which was first served as a true copy of the prior original writ upon H. C. Meyers; this was annexed to Mr. Meyers' return to the contempt charge and is marked as "Exhibit A." It also has Mr. Cathcart's pencil memorandum "22 Wis. 379," evidently referring to a case upon the subject of legal service of such writs. It also has the following notes in Cathcart's handwriting: "Handed to Meyers 12:05 p. m., Nov. 26, 1902, by Ashford; no original shown to him and no demand made on him by Austin; demand made by Robertson." In an effort to make it original, the copy is signed by "Geo. D. Gear" upon the face of the writ, his copied name struck off, and the certificate of one of the court officers, Henry Smith, is scratched off; clerk J. A. Thompson also signs the writ, whereas previously his name was typewritten, and he also attaches the seal of court. To make it worse than chaos, as the Supreme Court will now be asked to pass upon the case, this copy now purporting to be the original, is dated the 26th of November, whereas on that date the document was a mere copy of the original which is not now with the files or if still with the files there are then two originals which will have to be passed upon by the appellate court. The first original was mounted with two dollars in revenue stamps whereas the second original is not so mounted, and is therefore insufficient in law to be used as evidence. As a matter of fact this second original, though having the date of the first writ, was not issued until the 26th of November, served the same day and returned the same day by Bailiff Ellis, who styles the carbon copy as an "original," which makes two originals, although there can be but one according to law.

Of the Department of Ichthyology, the trustees report: "Mr. J. W. Thompson has accomplished most satisfactory results in this most important branch of the Museum, a great many casts of Hawaiian fishes having been made and artistically painted to represent the actual colors of the various and beautifully marked fish found in these waters. Mr. Thompson has also discovered several species of fish said to be new to science. It is expected that the work of this department will form a very interesting and instructive part of the exhibits in the new Hawaiian Hall."

Visitors during the year numbered 8,610, divided as to nationality as follows: Whites, 4,671; Hawaiians, 1,233; Portuguese, 388; Chinese, 1,717; Japanese, 1,181; and others, 20.

There have been a number of recent changes in the Museum staff, but as constituted at present it is: William F. Brigham, director; William H. Dall, honorary curator of mollusks; William Allanson Bryan, taxidermist; Alvin Seale, ornithologist; John W. Thompson, ichthyologist; Assistant: C. M. Cooke, Jr., since October 1, 1902; John P. G. Stokes, Leopold G. Blackman, since July 15, 1902; R. C. Gear, since October 1, 1902.

The trustees for the Museum remain the same, being Sanford B. Dole, president; W. O. Smith, vice president; Henry Holmes, treasurer; A. W. Carter, secretary; S. M. Damon, J. O. Carter, and W. F. Allen. The report is signed for the trustees by J. O. Carter as acting treasurer.

REPUBLICAN LUAU DRAWS BIG CROWD

Thousands Take Part in Feast at New Hackfeld Wharf Which Lasts All Day.

FOUR THOUSAND people, mostly Hawaiians and in a large measure voters from the Fifth district, gathered at the new Hackfeld wharf at the Ewa end of the harbor yesterday, and enjoyed a luau which was the visible sign of the rejoicing of the Republicans over their victory at the polls. Since the day when it was known that the Republican ticket was the main victorious, the workers of the northern end of the island have been looking forward to a gathering of the people to make merry, and right heartily did all take advantage of the opportunity yesterday.

It was not yet 11 o'clock when the advance guard of the guests of the committee in charge, began to gather at the wharf for the feast. All night the attendants had been preparing for the entertainment and the result of their labors was seen in the decorations of the improvised banquet room, and the tables which stretched away down the length of the shed. From the roof depended long lines of flags, a large Hawaiian banner greeting the visitors at the entrance, and flags of all nations being interspersed with decorative bunting down the room. The tables were covered with ferns and along their sides places for the fasteners were prepared with greens so that the scene was made as nearly as possible like one of the olden time.

Great containers were placed along the sides of the wharf shed, filled with poi and lauau, the beef and pork having been prepared at the Achi residence and brought down just in time for service while still hot from the imu. Down the line of tables, showing against the cool greens of the fern decoration, stood the bowls containing the staple food and as soon as the people had gathered the busy attendants set before them the meats and fish, so that there was not one who had not ample supplies of the good things for their delectation.

But it was not a feast set for one moment, so that those who came later failed to find sufficient supplies. All day long strings of people dotted the approaches and new comers took the places of those whose wants had been satisfied, until when at five o'clock in the afternoon all seemed to have been fully fed who wished to eat, there was still a great number of the laudious yet unopened which were distributed and carried their good cheer to scores of homes, and added the features of the feast to many a late supper last evening.

There was no feature of the luau wanting, for before noon, while the first comers were being served the quintette club, whose songs enlivened the meetings held during the campaign, arrived and their music was constant during the remainder of the day. All the old time hulas were cheered and as the afternoon grew older there was some dancing which made the scene one of perpetual merry-making all during the day. There were refreshments for those who did not wish to partake of the substantial of the feast, and no want on the part of a guest was left unsatisfied.

Almost everyone was there. It was not a Republican feast but in name, for party lines were not drawn among the guests. The men who won were present, greeting their friends of both parties, and Home Rule voters sat side by side with Republicans and enjoyed the good things, invited and well attended by the victors, for it was not a day of party feeling but one of the most complete good will. W. C. Achi invited every one he could meet to sit down and feast and Judge Kaulukou was seen at one time, acting as the personal host of one member of the opposition party, all brothers in the common spirit of the occasion.

The members of the committee present, E. C. Winston and R. N. Boyd, were everywhere, aided by C. H. Clark, who had been of such material assistance in getting the affair to going right.

At length, when all present seemed satisfied, W. C. Achi mounted the table and was at once the center of a group of listeners. He said he was delighted to see so many persons present and to know that not one but had enjoyed to the full the good things provided. He said the feast had been prepared not in the spirit of a partisan celebration, but that the people might get together. The Republicans, he said, had wanted to meet with the voters informally, as on this occasion, and the gathering had been most pleasing to all.

He called to mind the pledges of the Republicans during the campaign and said that he had promised this gathering and the promise was now kept. In the same way he said every promise of the Republicans would be kept in word and spirit. The poolas had been told that the Republicans would try and secure for them all the work along the water front. He said the employers of labor on the wharves had been interviewed by the members of the committee of the party, and every one had been asked to give the work to Hawaiians and not to aliens, and the outlook was very good that this would be the result. He wished everyone to feel that the Republican party was the friend of the people and said that before the end of the session of the legislature, the workers would find this to be the case. He was heartily cheered upon concluding, and the people dispersed after a most enjoyable day.

The feast was prepared under the direction of a sub-committee of the Republican executive committee, consisting of E. C. Winston, R. N. Boyd and J. A. Gilman, assistance being rendered by many other workers especially by Senator Achi and C. H. Clark. The service of the luau was in charge of Charles Neuwana, and the tables were attended by Mesdames Mele Kina, Keahi, Pookapu, Heheia, Ane, Keahiohio, Ane Leke, Lolo, Meleha, Kawae, Olan, Ekekele, Ane Karama, Manu, Mele Nawale, Kola Uuna, Meaholana, Kanae, Ane Kaouwa, Meleane, Mele Wailana, Lus, and Keolohani and Misses Makalini, Hao and Kehili.

Meanwhile, thrilling events had occurred in the islands. On February 10, 1842, the Caryfort arrived at Honolulu and withheld the usual formal salute. The United States Sloop of War Boston arrived on the 13th. The king, who had been sent for by Lord Paulet, arrived from Lihuala on the 16th. The Englishman refused to treat with the king through Dr. Judd, and on the evening of the 17th sent a peremptory letter, enclosing six demands, with the threat that if they were not complied with by 4 p. m. the next day "immediate coercive steps would be taken."

On the morning of the 18th the frigate was cleared for action and her battery brought to bear on the town. Some English families went aboard the brig Julia, while Americans placed their valuables aboard the United States sloop Boston. The first impulse of the Hawaiians was to resist, but a letter was sent along asking ambassadors had been sent to England to settle the difficulties. At 3 p. m. salutes were interchanged. On February 20 the

JOAN OF ARC NOT A SAINT

**Maid of Orleans
Will Not Be
Canonized.**

Roman Catholic Dioceses all over the United States, including Hawaii, have been advised from Rome of the decision of the Congregation of Rites that Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, shall not be canonized, and in so doing has stigmatized the name of the famous girl in a startling manner.

The principal reason for which canonization is denied is the alleged discovery of facts against her moral character, which precluded the possibility of according to her saintly reverence.

The Congregation has also announced that Joan was guilty of a grave fault of attacking Paris on a feast of the Blessed Virgin, in signing a confession to the effect that she had no divine commission to deliver France from her enemies, and that her claims to such distinction were fraudulent and a pervariation.

The confession was made, according to the English, in the hope that she might be saved thereby from the ignominious death at the stake which she afterwards suffered.

The proclamation of the reasons has caused surprise, as it is felt that they will seriously offend religious elements in France, where Joan of Arc is regarded as a national patron saint, on the same plane with St. Patrick in Ireland, St. George in England, and St. James in Spain. The practical aspersion of her character in France as a saint, it is generally believed, will prove a play into the hands of the present French ministry, engaged as it is in suppressing the religious orders.

The Roman curia has never been partial to Joan of Arc. The agitation to have her canonized began during the latter years of Napoleon III., and it is alleged that had he remained on his throne and continued to maintain an army in the Eternal City for the protection of the temporal rights of the papacy the matter would have been settled in her favor long ago. But with the overthrow of Napoleon and the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, which ended in the seizure of the city by the Italians and the conquest of the states of the church, the question dragged along until the accession of Leo XIII., who at once saw the importance of pleasing the French Catholics and identifying French national sentiment with Catholicism.

Queen Victoria, at the head of the English nation, whose ancestors had condemned Joan of Arc at the stake, was asked if she had any objections to offer, it is said, to the Maid of Orleans being canonized, and on a negative reply being received, the process of canonizing was begun. Joan of Arc was accordingly "beatified," which is the first step towards canonization, and is now termed "blessed."

That the Queen of England, a Protestant, should have been consulted by the Vatican relative to the canonization of a Catholic saint, may appear extraordinary, until it is remembered that the Maid of Orleans was regarded as a witch by the English and that her "martyrdom," as the French people believed, for freedom's sake, as well as that of conscience, is the chief ground on which her canonization was asked. The French people have now, it is said, learned for the first time that the Queen was consulted before the beatification of Joan of Arc, and indignation is felt because of it.

As far as known, Joan of Arc left no descendants. She had a brother, and from him are descended the Marquises and Counts de Malestrie, one of whom is married to an American girl, Miss Stiers, of New York, who would have figured prominently at the canonization ceremonies in St. Peter's, Rome.

king visited the Caryfort. Unjust demands were pressed upon the king, and a mushroom debt of \$80,000 had grown up in a few hours. Dr. Judd advised a temporary cessation to Lord Paulet of the islands pending an appeal to the British government. On February 25, 1842, at 3 p. m., the Hawaiian flag was lowered and the British flag hoisted. All Hawaiian flags found were destroyed. There was much trouble during this "temporary government" of Lord Paulet. The advent of Admiral Thomas in the British flag ship Dublin restored peace to the islands and the government to the king.

On July 31, 1843, in an open space which is now called Thomas Square the British flag was hauled down and the Hawaiian flag hoisted, and the king was restored to his rights. On November 28, France and England united in a joint declaration of recognition of the independence of Hawaii, and thus the final act by which the Hawaiian kingdom was admitted with to the pale of civilized nations, was consummated.

TWO CONSULS EXCHANGED

**Why Rublee and Bragg
Take Each Other's
Posts.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Hon. W. A. Rublee, former consul-general at Hongkong, who passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Doric enroute to the Coast, will arrive at his new post, Havana, Cuba, long before his successor, General Edward S. Bragg, starts on his long journey to the Orient. General Bragg, whose transfer as consul-general at Havana is to a like position at Hongkong, will leave San Francisco for China about January 1, next.

At Washington he declined to discuss his now famous remark about the Cuban people, but the story leaked out, following the publication of General Bragg's letter to his wife, that friends of the warrior assert caused his departure from Havana.

It is related that the Cuban authorities at first declined to pay any attention to "the Bragg incident." But a small coterie of Americans in Havana, who manifested antagonism toward General Bragg from the time he entered the Cuban capital, began a movement which had for its purpose, first the retirement of General Bragg and the appointment of Mr. F. Steinhart as his successor. Steinhart formerly lived in Chicago. He was for years a clerk in the War Department and is now chief clerk at army headquarters in Havana.

When it looked as if neither government intended to take any action in the matter, Steinhart and his friends inaugurated a movement to excite enmity in official quarters against the American consul-general. One of the methods was the publication in Havana newspapers of abusive stories concerning General Bragg, and nothing was left undone to make him persona non grata to the Palma government. This campaign succeeded and finally there was manifested in official quarters a hostile feeling, which convinced the General that he would be more useful to his government in some other field.

It cannot be learned definitely that President Palma made any representations to the State Department on the subject; neither was it ascertained whether the initiative was taken by Secretary Hay or whether the transfer was suggested by General Bragg.

It was reported at Washington that the Cuban government asked for the appointment of Steinhart. This was denied at the State Department. Foreign governments have the privilege of objecting to the appointment of diplomatic or consular agents distasteful to them, but no suggestions are made or entertained as to who shall be appointed. Such an act would be regarded by this government as an impertinence.

A special Thanksgiving service was held yesterday by the Y. M. C. A. at Oahu Prison. There are over two hundred prisoners now in confinement, many of whom attended the service. There was no special Thanksgiving spread, Warden Henry making Christmas Day the special feast day for the wards in his charge.

THE WORD OF HONOUR.

The men who do as they say; the things that prove to be what at they were said to be,—how cheering it is to come upon them. We all hate to be deceived; especially when the deception is intentional. But all men are not liars, even if David did say so in his haste. If they were society would be impossible. Everybody knows that business is based on credit, on faith. Millions are bought and sold daily on nothing more solid than the pledged promises of men,—not written, merely verbal. The Stock Exchanges are often called nests of gamblers, yet nowhere is a promise held in greater honour. Therefore when we say that the tried and effective modern remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION never deceives any who resort to it in hope of benefit and cure, we may expect to be believed. For this assurance is given on what it has done in the past in countless cases,—on its record. It is only recommended to accomplish what it was made to accomplish. Its action in Chlorosis, Anemia, La Grippe, General Debility, Throat and Lung Troubles, Blood Impurities, etc., is convincing. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medical triumphs of the age. At chemists.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWAII'S INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

arrived at Honolulu on business, and became interested in the native people and their government. After an investigation of the various troubles between their own country and Hawaii they became convinced that the latter was unjustly dealt with. Sir George offered to loan the king £10,000 sterling in cash, and advised him to send commissioners to the United States and Europe with full powers to negotiate new treaties, and to obtain a guarantee of the independence of the kingdom. Sir George Simpson, Hanalei, the king's secretary, and Mr. Richards were appointed joint ministers plenipotentiary to the three powers on April 8, 1842. The commissioners went by different routes. The British consul, Charlton, followed the embassy to defeat its object. He started for London suddenly on September 26, 1842, sending back a threatening letter to the king, and appointing Alexander Simpson as acting consul. Simpson advocated the annexation of Hawaii to Great Britain, and is said to have insulted the governor of Oahu, whereupon the king declined to recognize him as such officer. The latter's grievances were laid before Sir George Paulet, commanding the British frigate Caryfort, then at Mazatlan, Mexico. Simpson said life and property were in danger in Honolulu, and Rear Admiral Thomas was induced upon these representations to send the Caryfort here.

On December 19, 1842, the United States recognized Hawaii as an independent state through the medium of Messrs. Richards and Hanalei, Daniel Webster then being Secretary of State. Sir George Simpson arrived in London ahead of the embassy and had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on February 27, 1843. Lord Aberdeen, the Secretary, at first refused to receive the embassy as ministers from an independent state or to negotiate a treaty, alleging that the king did not govern, but that he was "exclusively under the influence

of Americans to the detriment of British interests," and would not admit that the United States had yet fully recognized the independence of the islands. The embassy went to Brussels and an interview was had with Leopold I., who promised to use his influence to obtain recognition of Hawaiian independence. Encouraged, the envoys proceeded to Paris, where, on March 17, 1843, M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received them kindly and engaged on behalf of France to recognize Hawaiian independence. He made a similar statement to Lord Cowley, the British ambassador. A second interview with Lord Aberdeen gained from him the promise to remove Mr. Charlton. On April 1 Lord Aberdeen formally replied to the Hawaiian commissioners, stating that "Her Majesty's government is willing and has determined to recognize the independence of the Sandwich Islands under their present sovereignty," but insisting on perfect equality of all foreigners in the islands before the law.

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Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10¢ or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 30, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE UNPARALLELED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scourful, Scaly, Eczema, Skin
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Borns of all kinds, it is a never failing
permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scourful.
Cures Eczema.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure mat-
ter. From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything inju-
rious to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial. "It test its value."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 50 each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors
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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they
get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the
bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Weston's Centrifugal Pumps,
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

POLICEMEN IN WAITING

**Brown and Meyers
Were Not in
Contempt.**

A. M. Brown, high sheriff, and Henry
C. Meyers escaped punishment in the
contempt cases for refusing to allow
Auditor Austin entrance into his office,
because of the failure of proper service
of the writ of mandamus.

Judge Gear, in dismissing the con-
tempt proceedings, held, however, that
an appeal did not stay the execution
of the writ and a similar refusal after
legal service will probably call for pun-
ishment from the second judge, unless
he is stayed by a writ of prohibition
or other order from the supreme court.

"A writ of mandamus is different
from an ordinary writ," said Judge
Gear, "and courts are divided as to
whether there is an appeal from such an
order; if at all, it is by certiorari.
The supreme court holds that con-
tempt is a special and extra pro-
ceeding, and criminal in its nature."

"The statute provides that there can
be no return to a writ of mandamus,
excepting absolute obedience to the
mandates of the court, and while I
have great respect for the defendants
and their legal adviser, I would not
hesitate to inflict punishment if required
to enforce the orders of the court."

"After careful consideration of the
questions presented, it is my opinion
that there was no proper service of this
writ. A copy of this writ was ob-
tained and delivered to the defendant
by Mr. Ashford, whereas the law pro-
vides for service in a specific way.
The writ must be served in accordance
with law to place the parties in con-
tempt. Mandamus is different from
injunction, and while refusal to obey
an injunction is contempt, the same
rule applies to mandamus only when
the writ is properly served. The writ
must be served by the high sheriff
or other peace officer and the only
return to such service is implicit obedi-
ence, unless the writ is superseded
by some action of the appellate court.
There having been no service, there
can be no contempt in not obeying it.
The citation will be dismissed."

C. W. Ashford, attorney for Austin,
removed the original writ of mandamus
from the court records yesterday
afternoon upon the order of Judge
Gear. No attempt has been made to
serve the order as yet, though probably
Austin will try to recapture his office
first thing this morning.

The police guard has been redoubled
about the capital building since the order
of Judge Gear. Yesterday there were five
policemen stationed in the corridors,
evidently waiting for an attempt to en-
ter the building, though they were not
under specific orders. Besides Officer
Elvin, C. H. Brown and McDuffie, with
two native policemen, were on guard,
ready to lend their assistance in case
of danger. An appeal to the supreme
court has been perfected which, it is
claimed, prevents the execution of
Judge Gear's order, despite the ruling
of the latter that the appeal did not
stay a writ of mandamus. In case
there is an attempt to enforce the writ
after the appeal it is probable that the
supreme court will be asked to inter-
fere.

Telegraph Notes.

The French coal strike has been end-
ed.

The next American bankers' conven-
tion will be held in San Francisco.

Forty lives were lost in a wreck of
an English steamer off Three Kings
Islands.

Five measures of the Education bill
have been passed by the English par-
liament.

The German government has been
asked to make an inquiry into the
tyranny of her police.

The French government has stopped
construction work on three battleships
in order to save expense.

General Chaffee has made a report
upon his work in the Philippines,
warmly defending the officers under
him.

The German Reichstag has passed
a tariff measure giving the government
the right to retaliate upon the United
States.

The Late Editor Ziegenfuss.

C. O. Ziegenfuss has committed sui-
cide in San Francisco. There were few
newspaper men in the West better
known than "Zieg." None of his
friends will be surprised at the manner
of his taking off. Years ago Ziegenfuss
was managing editor of the Denver
Republican. He was the associate and
friend of Eugene Field and other bril-
liant journalists who then had Denver
as their home. He was almost the
last survivor of the merry throng.
For years he had drifted away from
old standards. He retained his abili-
ties to a marked degree, but had lost
his grip. He drifted from one position
to another, each a little less desir-
able than the one before, and at last he
became weary of the battle. There
will be genuine sorrow for the man.
His last and worst enemy died with
him.—Tacoma Ledger.

No Army Christmas Ship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—While no
special provision has been made by the
war department this year for handling
Christmas packages intended for sol-
diers of the United States serving in
the far east, yet all such packages so
addressed will be cared for and will be
forwarded to the various points to
which they may be addressed, so as to
be delivered during the holidays. It
has been held in the past. When the
large army of volunteers was in the
Philippines, the same system was
used to deliver packages to the soldiers.

HOW THE PRIVATE CITIZEN MAY RENDER PUBLIC SERVICE

An Address Delivered in San ers' Theater Before
the Students at Harvard University by
H. E. Deming of New York City.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Officers.—President, James C. Carter,
New York; 1st vice president, Charles
Richardson, Philadelphia; 2d vice pres-
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president, Thos. N. Strong, Portland,
Ore.; 4th vice president, H. Dickson
Bruns, New Orleans; 5th vice president,
Edmund J. James, Chicago; Secretary,
Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia;
Treasurer, George Burnham, Philadel-
phia.

Executive committee.—Charles J. Bin-
naparte, chairman, 216 St. Paul St.,
Baltimore; George W. Guthrie, Pitts-
burg; George W. Ochs, Philadelphia;
Hector McIntosh, Philadelphia; Oliver
McClintock, Pittsburg; W. P. Bancroft,
Washington; D. L. D. Granger, Prov-
idence; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland;
William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dudley
Whitely, Troy; Frank N. Hartwell,
Louisville; John A. Butler, Milwaukee;
E. M. Thresher, Dayton; Harry B.
French, Philadelphia; and the officers.
Office of the secretary, 121 South
Broad street, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SERVICE BY CITIZENS IN PRIVATE STATION.

Horace E. Deming, New York City.

The subject which has been assigned
me by our secretary is a very broad
one, but the phase of public service
to which I shall address myself is service
to the State in the effort to influence or
control governmental action.

I suppose that the majority of ambi-
tious, healthy-minded young Americans
wish to serve their country in some of-
fice. I remember very well four or five
years ago when I was a boy that it was
held out to me that I might some day
be President of the United States, and
that I should always so conduct myself
that when that opportunity came I
should be fit to fill the position.

There are several hundreds of thou-
sands of public offices in the United
States, national, state and local. That
is encouraging to the boy. He may
get a chance. But, young gentlemen,
there is a hundred million of popu-
lation and there are not offices enough
to go around; and then, too, of these
hundreds of thousands of public offices
there are only a few thousands of any
particular importance as determining
questions of public policy or influencing
governmental action. Only one man
here and there may be president, but
few may become governors and there
are still fewer United States Senators
than governors; and, if we take a larger
group of public officials, there are
not so many of us after all who can ex-
pect to be members of legislatures or
even of boards of aldermen. Moreover,
there are some things connected with
the methods of securing nominations to
public elective office and of retaining
public place that are repugnant to
many; and in spite of those methods,
or possibly because of them, a political
career in this country, if it means con-
tinuing in public elective office, is un-
certain and insecure. It is plain that
most of us, young gentlemen, if we wish
to render public service to our country
must find some way of doing it while
remaining in private station.

Now how shall we do this? How
shall we do it most intelligently? Most
effectively? For do it we must, and if
he is worthy to live under the flag of
his country.

We must remember that the struggle
of the people to control the government,
to be the government, is the struggle
toward democracy. When the public
policy of the government is the delib-
erately formed will of the people, and
when that public policy is enforced
through the chosen representatives of
the people, a representative democracy
will have been achieved. If you want
to serve your country you must be in
full sympathy with that democratic
ideal. You must study your country's
history from that point of view. The
struggle of the people to control the
government, is the political history of
our country. You must be on the peo-
ple's side in the struggle for liberty.
You must have confidence and an abid-
ing trust in the fundamental honesty
and in the high aspirations of the peo-
ple. You must want the people to win.
You must be willing to help the people
win. And with a knowledge and a con-
fidence, born of your study of the polit-
ical history of your country and of the
progress of democracy you must be sure
that the people will win.

There are some of the elements which
will equip an American citizen to give
public service to his country in private
station. Given this sympathy, given
this knowledge and confidence and this
desire to help, and your opportunities
for public service are limitless.

Young gentlemen, for a quarter of a
century, almost without exception, ev-
ery important step forward politically,
whether in policy or in administration,
has been taken on the initiative of the
private citizen and under the pressure
of a public opinion which he has cre-
ated. Let me give you two or three il-
lustrations. The civil service reform
movement—that movement which aims
to dignify the subordinate civil service
of our country, to elevate the holders
of positions in the administrative ser-
vice to real freedom, to open the oppor-
tunity for such service to every Amer-
ican citizen under fair conditions—was
its initiative and the measure of suc-
cess already won not to any govern-
mental officer, not to any governor or
president or senator or member of the
legislature or member of any board of
aldermen, but to public-spirited private
citizens; and the progress yet to be
made and the final victory when it
shall come will be due to private citi-
zens and the public opinion they have
created and educated.

Take any of the numerous phases of
the great electoral reform movement,
another movement which has its roots
in the desire of the people for honest

election from political tyranny and bon-
dage. Registration, an honest count of
the vote, a secret ballot free from in-
timidation or bribery, have been won,
so far as they have been won, through
the intelligent effort and public spirit
of private citizens and the public opin-
ion which they have created.

The campaign now going on for free,
undictated nominations to public elec-
tive office, from what source did that
spring? From anybody in public office?
It is, again, the private citizen. What
progress has been made in this cam-
paign anywhere, except under the pres-
sure of a public opinion that the private
citizen has educated? And in the great
political struggle not yet begun, but
sure to come—in which you young men,
I hope, will bear an honorable part—
proportional representation, which
means that the basis for the election
of members of our legislative assemblies
should be the representation of ideas
and not more or less politically gerry-
mandered topographical sections of the
earth's surface—when that comes, will
it be due to the initiative of any one in
public office? That campaign, too, will
begin at the initiative of private citi-
zens and the persistence of the cam-
paign, and the final victory, if it ever
comes, will be due to the public spirit
of private citizens.

Gentlemen, this is the democratic
way. Any other way would do us no
good. If we have not the vitality, if we
have not the energy, if we have not the
patriotism to investigate these subjects,
to initiate these movements, to create
the public opinion and to keep up the
pressure, then we are not fit to be citi-
zens of our common country.

The choice of a field for public ser-
vice by the citizen in private station is
boundless. But why go far to seek it?
Why not take the home field? Why not
be a public-spirited citizen in your own
town? Why not do some public service
in the town and to the town where you
live, even if you are not mayor or direc-
tor of public safety or commissioner of
public works or a member of the board
of aldermen? Here is a field for pub-
lic service right at your very doors
that will give abundant room for all
your energy.

Young gentlemen, do not think that
because you do not hold office you can-
not be of the greatest public service to
your city. Here, too, the struggle is to
free the people from political bondage.
Honest, progressive and efficient munic-
ipal government in this country rests
upon the fundamental democratic prin-
ciple of local self-government. Clothe
the municipality with all necessary
power to determine and enforce its lo-
cal public policy, give it adequate ma-
chinery for that purpose, then leave it
untrammelled by outside interference
and unaided by outside assistance. Let
it alone; let it work out its own prob-
lem. This is true democracy. A super-
imposed government is not a democratic
government. The struggle of the peo-
ple to control the town toward democ-
racy—the local affairs of their own
town—is the main spring of the cam-
paign for municipal betterment in this
country.

Now you can help in this municipal
betterment campaign. You can help in
a thousand ways. You can help create
or sustain a local organization that will
labor to have the fundamental prin-
ciples of honest, efficient, progressive,
municipal government embodied in law
and realized in practice. That is one
thing you can do. You can join with
others in watching the state legislature,
which is constantly interfering with the
fundamental rights of your town. And
you do not need to be in public office to
keep your eyes open, to call the atten-
tion of the public to the evils of legis-
lative encroachment. New York City's
water system was saved by its private
citizens from the grasp of the public
plunderer. New York's streets have
been saved again and again by the pub-
lic spirit of private citizens and their
watchfulness. If there were time I
could give you scores of illustrations
from the history of New York City.
Only last summer a blunder of its pres-
ent administration came very near ac-
cruing some of the most important and
fundamental franchises of the citizens
of New York. Who discovered it? The
watchful public-spirited private citizens
who called it to the public attention,
whereupon the administration publicly
acknowledged its mistake and joined
the ranks of the public-spirited citizens
in having the mistake remedied.

Whatever you are interested in, you
can find a field for public service in the
cities. Are you interested in education?
Think what a vast field for endeavor
there is in the educational field in our
cities. Are you interested in any phase
of the many-sided liquor question? Are
you interested in the tenement house
question? In the problems that come
from the insubstantial and immoral
crowding of the poorer classes? In the
administration of justice in the subor-
dinate magistrates' courts of cities,
where the poor get their idea of Amer-
ican justice? Would you share the
sweat-shop evil? Are you concerned
about the growing political and econom-
ic importance of our public utility cor-
porations? And so on might go on
and on. The field is simply boundless
for the intelligent and effective public
service of the citizen in private station.

It is the public-spirited private citizen
who diagnoses the evil, discovers the
remedy and arouses the public opinion
which compels its application. This is
the democratic way. In a democratic
state it is not the government which
creates public opinion but public opin-
ion which creates the government, and
it is the public-spirited citizen in pri-
vate station who forms and educates
the public opinion that controls the gov-
ernment. Never forget, young gentle-
men, that you are citizens of a state
struggling to realize the democratic ideal.

MUST FIRST FIND WRIGHT

**Magoon Cannot
Be Tried Until
Then.**

William H. Wright must first be com-
pelled of taking \$17,000 from the Terri-
tory of Hawaii before J. Alfred Ma-
goon can be brought to trial on the
charge of being an accessory. Upon ob-
jection of Magoon to pleading yesterday
the trial was continued for the term,
and Magoon will remain with the in-
dictment hanging over his head until
the absconding treasurer is captured and
convicted.

Magoon's case was the first called up
before Judge De Bolt yesterday morn-
ing, the defendant being represented by
E. C. Peters and A. S. Humphreys,
though half a dozen other law firms
signed the papers as his attorneys.

Deputy Attorney General Catcart
appeared on behalf of the Territory.

An objection to the indictment was
first presented, setting out the same
grounds as in James H. Boyd's first
challenge of the grand jury, this motion
being promptly overruled. Objection
was then made to a plea at this time,
on the ground that W. H. Wright the
principal in the case had not been con-
victed of embezzlement. Magoon al-
leges in his affidavit:

"That your affiant is informed and
believes and upon such information
and belief deposes it to be the fact that
heretofore, to wit: on the 24th day of
September, 1902, the aforesaid William
Harrison Wright, so indicted as afore-
said, did depart from the Territory of
Hawaii to parts to your affiant un-
known and ever since last named day
has been and now is, absent from the
Territory of Hawaii;

"That on the 19th day of November,
1902, the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First
Judge of the above named court, did
order a warrant of arrest to be issued
from said court, commanding the High
Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, his
Deputy the Sheriff of the Island of
Oahu, or his Deputy, to arrest and take
the body of the said William Harrison
Wright and forthwith have his body
before said court, to answer the in-
dictment against him, the said Wright,
but the said warrant of arrest remains
unserved or executed, and the said
Wright is not now in custody; that
your affiant is informed and believes
and upon such information and belief
deposes it to be the fact that the said
High Sheriff and his deputies have
made true and diligent search for the
said William Harrison Wright within
the Territory of Hawaii but have been
unable to find the said Wright or to as-
certain his whereabouts, and that one
Duffey, Deputy Sheriff of the Island of
Oahu, has made diligent search for the
said Wright within the State of Cali-
fornia, but after diligent search and
inquiry has been unable to find or as-
certain the whereabouts of the said
Wright.

"That your affiant has been indicted
by said grand jury as aforesaid sepa-
rate and apart from the said William
Harrison Wright, and the said William
Harrison Wright has not been convicted
of the crime of embezzlement as
charged in said indictment against him,
nor subject to the jurisdiction of this
court, and by the law of this land your
affiant cannot be compelled to plead to
the indictment herein or proceed upon
the trial of his said cause until after
the conviction of the said Wright of
the crime of embezzlement as charged
as aforesaid.

"J. ALFRED MAGOON."

It was contended on behalf of Ma-
goon that Wright must first be found
guilty of embezzlement before he could
be tried as accessory, and it was fur-
ther set out that a plea to the in-
dictment was a part of the trial. There
was a long argument over the ques-
tions by the defendant's attorneys, but
Catcart after replying briefly, stated that
he would make no objection to a post-
ponement of the plea.

Judge De Bolt stated that as there
was no objection from the prosecution
he would allow the motion. He stated
that he did not see that any good pur-
pose could be served by a plea at this
time, as there was no chance for a trial
at the present term of court. He held
that as the guilt of the accessory de-
pendent upon the conviction of the prin-
cipal, it could not be determined at this
time, in any event. A continuance was
granted for the term, Humphreys re-
questing that it not be taken up until
the next regular term, as he intended to
go to Washington at the end of the
month, and would not return until
February.

University of Colorado students went
on a strike because they were given
lessons during celebration services.

Five hundred children crowd New
York hospitals awaiting aid from Dr.
Lorenz, the famous Vienna surgeon.

The Bogota has returned to Panama
to land her wounded and make some
repairs to her pumps. She will soon
leave in search of the Revolutionary
fleet.

A Lame Shoulder is usually caused
by rheumatism of the muscles, and
may be cured by the use of Chamber-
lain's Pain Balm. This liniment is un-
equalled as a soothing lotion. One ap-
plication gives relief. Try it. All deal-

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day
long. We cannot care for ourselves as
we would. No wonder our blood gets
out of order, becomes thin and impure.
This induces boils, eruptions, nervous-
ness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from
Mr. John Hafter, of Wagon Wagga, New
South Wales. Read carefully what he says:
"I have roughed it a great deal, mining,
working in storms, exposed to the heat, and
have often had poor food. My blood fre-
quently becomes impure and I have eruptions,
boils, and become generally run down. But
Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every
time, makes my blood pure and builds me
right up."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.
They aid in purifying the blood; and they
cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

**THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.**

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon
application.

**Thursday,
November
27, 1902**

will be a day of thanksgiving
observed in every state and
territory of the Union.

You no doubt intend to
celebrate the occasion, and
will have a larger number
than usual at your dinner

table, requiring a number of
additions to the many articles
necessary for your table and
kitchen.

As usual, you can get them
all at DIMOND'S.

We have the assortment
and our prices are right.

Courteous attention, prompt
delivery and guaranteed satis-
faction you know you will
receive.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Headquarters for Crockery,
Glass and Housefurnishing
goods. Sole agents for the
celebrated Jewel stoves and
the Gurney refrigerators.

and druggists sell it. Brown, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaii.

IS TO SEEK NEW LAWS

Manila Merchants to Help Out Hard Times.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"Yes, Manila was a boom town" after all, said a passenger from the Philippines who passed through Honolulu on the O. and O. liner Doric yesterday. "For after a three years' struggle to become the biggest thing of the kind on earth, the city is now settling back towards the old way of doing business. The town has had its boom. If it gets down to solid work now it will really be a big and busy commercial center of the Orient, but you can't boom it, for natives out there won't boom worth a cent. But you will find that Brewster Cameron, one of our passengers from Manila, who is spending the day with ex-Judge Humphreys, won't agree with me.

"Cameron is a most interesting fellow. He has a string of yarns which, if told by a glib tongue, would circle round the world, and then leave enough to tie a knot with at Honolulu. He knows the ins and outs of the Philippine situation very well; knows that the town has had its boom and that this is over; yet he is now on his way to the National Capitol to tell senators and representatives the old story about our tremendous assets in the Philippines, and you may depend upon it that he will tell it well, if he tells the same story that he has been reciting before us all the way from Manila. Cameron is the representative of the Manila Chamber of Commerce and he is supposed to be capable of influencing national legislation at the Capitol which will put Manila squarely on her feet again.

"But even if he gets the reforms he is after he will find that old Manila will require at least five years to get up to the top notch again, for there are many men like myself who have pulled up their capital and left Manila for other parts of the United States, and it will require considerable inducement to get the capitalists back again. Many more would leave were they in a position to do so without entailing too great a loss upon themselves.

"It was all very well for American business concerns in the Philippines to make a big splurge while the soldiers were standing by to pay the freight. But the soldiers are not there now. Neither are the transports, which dropped barrels of money there at the first stage of the game.

"I can compare Manila with Honolulu. Three years ago I was here, things have changed since then. Your new city knocks the spots completely off the old. You have a new street railway, new hotel, other new business blocks and many fine residences. All of these cost money, and the investments that one can see evidence of here during a day's visit must be enormous. But the man who visited Manila three years ago and returned again to it today could not note any such development. I should say that Manila has gone back. Disease and uncertainty as to what Congress might do for the place have had much to do with this. For awhile, of course, we boomed, but that boom is over now, and all I can see for Manila is a steady growth in case Congressional action is favorable, or a still worse condition of affairs if the National legislators fail to do the right thing.

Mr. Cameron could not be seen as he was touring the city all day with ex-Judge Humphreys, but from statements he made to other passengers of the Doric it is evident he believes, as also does the commercial body which he represents, that Manila will forge ahead "if given a fair show by Congress."

SALT WATER IS USED FOR BALLAST

The oil carrying ship Marion Chilcott has not had very good luck in discharging her first cargo of fuel oil at this port. First, the pipe line broke down, and after this was repaired her big gasoline pumping plant also played out and she had to finish the work of discharging with her steam pump. She will probably be discharged in time to get away for San Francisco on Friday.

Standing alongside of the Marion Chilcott one hears no busy noise from gangs of longshoremen working cargo, for there are none. All one sees is a ten inch hose, bound round with ropes, leading from the deck of the vessel to the big pipe under the wharf. This hose is as solid as a piece of timber, as the oil cargo of the vessel is being forced through it and for a distance of about a half mile to the oil tanks at Iwilei. At the latter point another pump is assisting in the work of forcing the oil into the big tanks. One goes aboard the vessel and finds one man at work in her engine room. He is in charge of the pumps. He is disappointed because of the breakdown of the big pump, but says that the smaller one will take the oil out in a lively manner.

"No, we don't have to buy ballast. We do not pay any longshoremen to put the ballast into our hold, and we have no gang down below trimming ballast, for the ballast we carry trimmings. When we wish to take ballast preparatory to sailing back to the Coast we simply dump the big hose you see yonder over the side and this pump will take enough water out of your harbor to keep this vessel steady during her return trip to the Coast. We will fill four of our twelve tanks with salt water

DECREASE IN INCOME

The tax collections for Oahu for the month of November show a decided decrease in the revenue from income, with a sufficient increase in the property tax to almost make up the deficiency. The total tax collections on Oahu up to yesterday amounted to \$699,324.87 as against \$706,288.04 a year ago. The amount collected as tax on incomes was but \$100,533.56 while a year ago the total was \$235,676.66 showing a decrease of over \$135,000. Estimating the tax at two per cent, this shows a decrease in the income for the island of 4,250,000 from that of 1901, the first year of the enforcement of the law.

The property tax collections were \$548,798.31 this year as against \$459,611.31 a year ago, showing an increase in property collections of about \$75,000, which would indicate an increase in landed valuation of nearly \$7,500,000, the tax being one per cent on the actual valuation, though from this must be deducted personal, vehicle, dog and other taxes.

The following tables show the tax collections by districts on the island of Oahu for the month of November, which includes the bulk of the taxes for the year:

Districts.	Income, 1901.	Income, 1902.
Honolulu	\$232,689.57	\$148,280.87
Ewa and Wahiawa	1,883.87	1,154.79
Wahiawa	543.40	593.91
Koolauloa	139.21	191.65
Koolauloko No. 1	348.86	208.82
Koolauloko No. 2	31.75	25.25
Total	\$235,676.66	\$150,533.56

Districts.	Property, 1901.	Property, 1902.
Honolulu	\$277,432.76	\$241,789.24
Ewa and Wahiawa	125,088.19	143,904.65
Wahiawa	41,860.65	41,889.26
Koolauloa	4,693.59	10,765.55
Koolauloko No. 1	7,915.42	7,923.93
Koolauloko No. 2	3,694.15	2,577.75
Total	\$470,611.98	\$548,798.31

COMMON PROPERTY

Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experience.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill.

Read what this citizen says: The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahae informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

and that is sufficient ballast. This, of course, is a very inexpensive proceeding."

Sailors on the Marion Chilcott say she is a very "wet boat." By this they mean that during the greater portion of the trip from San Francisco her main deck was completely under water.

"There will be a big fleet of these vessels running here soon," said a shipping man yesterday, "but an oil carrier leaves but little money in the port. She has practically no discharging expenses, and her sailors, having but a couple of days to remain here, certainly do not spend much money."

DALNY IS NOT POPULAR NOW

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—Dmitri of Finance Minister Witte's journey to the Far East are beginning to arrive here by post. A letter dated October 12th describes his stay at Vladivostok. The principal matters laid before him there were petitions for a free port for ships at Vladivostok, for exemption of all Chinese goods from customs duties, for commercial and naval schools at Vladivostok, for freedom of commerce in transit from customs inspection at Vladivostok and for various minor reforms in the customs inspections in the interests of passenger traffic. It is generally realized here that the abolition of the free port at Vladivostok has dealt a most severe blow at the city's prosperity, nor are voices wanting in the criticism of the scheme of the Minister of Finance in the modern and costly new city of Dalny. The Dalny Vostok of Port Arthur not only throws doubt upon the necessity for Dalny, but also upon the necessity for a city which has no inhabitants, but pronounces the choice of the site for the new city most unfortunate. Dalny has no natural harbor lying on the open sea, where the water is shallow. The artificial harbor had to be connected with the sea by a canal two miles long, which is dangerous to approach in even moderately windy weather on account of rocks and sand on both sides. Up to February 26,500,000 had been spent at Dalny of which only one-half was for the harbor. Work on the harbor had to be stopped half way because the appropriation had been exceeded, large sums having been expended for the beautification of the site. The splendid looking brick and stone houses, however, are believed to be exceedingly inconvenient and cold, the architects having as it is usual with Russian architects subordinated the interior arrangements for comfort and convenience wholly to supposed exterior beauty.

The Dalny Vostok declares that Inkou, on the river Liao, should have been selected as the principal shipping port of Manchuria, the Chinese transit trade having taken this route for ages. Ice breakers can easily keep this harbor free. Dalny is no longer an ice free port since the mobs of the artificial harbor cause an accumulation of ice floes that were formerly swept away by the wind. It is feared that official favor will never be able to make Dalny a genuine competitor of Inkou, which is over 150 miles nearer the Manchurian market.

The report of the Minister of the Interior on the famine relief of 1901 is considered an important document. M. Von Plehew admits that the Central Government did not distinguish itself in this work which it withdrew from the hands of the Zemstvos in 1900, many local officials taking action only after the need was very great. The Minister recommends a partial return to the old system, declaring that no form of relief is comparable to public works and only the Zemstvos can take such work.

M. Plehew also admits "the famine of 1901 not only had extremely unfavorable results for the afflicted districts but testified to the general deterioration of the condition of the peasants."

Billie Due in December.

Instead of being overdue, the bark Billie really has another month to stay at sea without making her agents here anxious for her. The vessel is out about 160 days from Hamburg, but it seems that after leaving the German port she went to Leith to finish loading and did not leave the latter port until July 5, so that her agents do not expect to see her before December 1, and possibly much later, in case she has had a rough passage.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good work; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Real Estate Transactions.

List of deeds filed for record November 24, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
H. Kama—J. E. Ray..... D
J. E. Ray and wife—M. Lopez..... D
M. Teresa et al.—M. J. Carvalho..... D
Mahuli—A. K. Kalauea..... D
Mahuli—S. Makala, Jr..... D
M. V. da Cambra and wife—A. S. Correa..... D
G. L. Kaulahao and wife—L. S. Anuger..... D
Kaona—J. Sanborn..... D
Kanihamaole et al.—Wm. Kaula-ua..... D
T. B. Cummings—D. L. Peterson..... D
M. A. Lee—H. Fisher et al..... D

List of deeds filed for record November 25, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
Kona-Kau Tel. & T. Co.—Prot. Ep. Ch. in Hawaiian Islands..... D
J. W. Kalia—Mrs. M. A. Borba..... D

CHEMISTS COMBINE

They Will Have Uniform Plan of Sugar Tests.

"The Hawaiian Sugar Chemists' Association," which has for its purpose uniformity in dealing with the sugar crop of the islands, was formed at a meeting of chemists of the various plantations, held on Tuesday. This organization was planned over a month ago at a preliminary meeting of the chemists of Oahu, which included not only those of the plantations, but the chemists who are engaged in other experimental work.

At the meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association last week the matter of uniformity of chemical methods in dealing with cane was discussed, and it was decided that an association of the chemists, by which all would work toward a uniform plan, would be of great benefit in providing a general outline by which all plantation work might be guided. The organization, as formed, is not antagonistic to the planters' interests in any way, the union being not so much for the protection of the chemists as for the benefit of the plantations.

The meeting for organization was held in the rooms of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the twenty-two chemists were enrolled at that time, most of them from Oahu.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:
President, C. F. Eckart.
Vice president, J. C. Peary.
Secretary and Treasurer, Edmund C. Stacey.

The executive committee consists of U. A. above named officers and P. A. G. Messerschmidt, Oahu; W. McQuaid, Hawaii; Geo. H. Baldwin, Maui; A. Fries, Kauai.

The object of the association is the study of sugar chemistry and the methods of analysis used in effecting chemical control of sugar house work, with the aim of arriving at uniformity both of methods and statements of results.

The work of investigation necessary in order to arrive at uniformity of methods is to be conducted by committees appointed by the president. Much of this work will take some time but the committee on extraction expects to report within two weeks and upon this report the executive committee will probably recommend and publish a provisional method for this branch of the work, to be used during the coming crop.

The intention of the sugar chemists of Hawaii to form such an association was discussed at the meeting of the Planters' Association last week and the association just formed seems to be assured of the support and cooperation of the planters.

During a squall at Knappton, the barkentine Echo, recently at Honolulu, dragged her anchors and went on the rocks, but was hauled off by a tug and was not badly damaged.

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	NOV. 22	DORIC	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	NOV. 25
GALIC	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5	
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 13	
CHINA	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19	
DORIC	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27	
NIPPON MARU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 4	
SIBERIA	JAN. 10	GALIC	JAN. 11	
COPTIC	JAN. 17	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 18	
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 24	CHINA	JAN. 25	
KOREA	JAN. 27	DORIC	FEB. 7	
GALIC	FEB. 4	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 14	
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 12	SIBERIA	FEB. 24	
CHINA	FEB. 20	COPTIC	MARCH 3	
DORIC	FEB. 28	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 10	
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 10	KOREA	MARCH 20	
SIBERIA	MARCH 18	GALIC	MARCH 26	
COPTIC	MARCH 26			

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